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(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a compound of the formula (I): or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof; wherein X is CR5 or N; A is a bond or  $-(CH_2)_m-(B)_n-$ ; B is C=O, NR $^g(C=O)$  or O(C=O) wherein R $^g$  is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or C<sub>14</sub> alkoxy; m is 0, 1 or 2; n is 0 or 1; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group having from 3 to 12 ring members, or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl group; R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, methoxy, or a C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl or methoxy; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen, CN, C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, optionally substituted C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl and carbocyclic or heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; and R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, a group R<sup>2</sup> or a group R<sup>10</sup> wherein R<sup>10</sup> is selected from halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl amino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; a group R<sup>a</sup>-R<sup>b</sup> wherein R<sup>a</sup> is a bond, 0, CO, X<sup>1</sup>C(X<sup>2</sup>), C(X<sup>2</sup>)X<sup>1</sup>, X <sup>1</sup>C(X<sup>2</sup>)X<sup>1</sup>, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>c</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>c</sup>or NR<sup>c</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>; and R<sup>b</sup> is selected from hydrogen, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members and wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C<sub>1.8</sub> hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by 0, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>c</sup>,  $X^1C(X^2)$ ,  $C(X^2)X^1$  or  $X^1C(X^2)X^1$ ; R<sup>c</sup> is selected from hydrogen and C<sup>1-4</sup> hydrocarbyl.; X1 is 0, S or NRc and X2 is =0, =S or =NRc; and R8 is selected from OR11, SR11 and NR12R13; R11 is selected from optionally substituted C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl and carbocyclic or heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; and one of R<sup>12</sup> and R13 is a group R11 and the otther of R12 and R13 is hydrogen or C1-4 alkyl; or R12 and R13 and the nitrogen atom to which they are attached together form a saturated heterocyclic group having from 4 to 7 ring members and containing 1,2 or 3 heteroatom ring members selected from N, O and S. The compounds have activity against cyclin dependent kinases glycogen synthase kinase and Auroa kinases.

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